
Village Institutional Management Training as an Effort to Provide Excellent Service to the Community and to Manage the Village Potential in Timpag, Tabanan

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Abstract

This study took partners program of Timpag Village, Kerambitan Sub-district-Tabanan District. Until now in the countryside, the problem that often arises is the high number of poor people. Their life depends on the mercy of nature with subsistence income. Moreover, in conditions such as the current purchasing power of the people declining, the number of poor and underemployed people is increasing. Recognized or not, rural poverty is not entirely due to laziness. More importantly, it is because the villagers have lack access to knowledge, skills, capital and experience to explore the sources of livelihood that can free them from the shackles of poverty. Therefore, efforts to empower the economy of rural communities must be done immediately, such as through the development of investment into the village. Technology transfer and management need to be the main goal that is managed professionally and commercially. It also cannot be separated from the issue of human resource development which implies the need for a paradigm shift and orientation, knowledge, skills and behavior of rural communities. Thus, the empowerment of rural communities is a concept of the pattern of human resource development up to the level of independence, characterized by the productivity, efficiency, and community participation. Methods of solving with the steps of problem-based learning method or problem solving method are: 1) the existence of the problem considered important, 2) formulating the problem, 3) hypothesis analysis, 4) collecting data, 5) data analysis, 6) drawing conclusion, 7) application of the conclusions obtained, 8) reassessing the entire problem-solving process. Evaluation of activities was done by using evaluation criteria, comprising: 1) pre-training test, 2) tests on the sidelines of the training process, 3) the test given at the end of the training process. The results of the study show that community service can be seen the existence of several supporting factors and inhibitors that affect the smooth operation of service devotion to the community. The supporting factor includes the passion and expectation of the participants to follow the activity. Therefore, the interest facilitates the speaker to develop the capacity of knowledge in each of them. In addition, there are also obstacles that need to be anticipated if a related study is conducted in the future. These include the lack of technical activities in the form of tutorial to the participants. The existence of more technical tutorial activities can actually be better able to improve the practical skills that should be owned by the village apparatus.

Keywords: Community participation; village apparatus; village potency

I. INTRODUCTION

Until now, in rural areas, the problem that often arises is the high number of poor people. There are many people who live below the poverty line. Their lives depend on the mercy of nature by earning subsystems. Admittedly or not, rural poverty is not entirely caused by laziness. More importantly, it happened because the people in the village have a limited access to knowledge, skills, capital, and experience to explore sources of livelihood that could free them from the shackles of poverty.

To overcome this, various efforts have been made by the government to improve the welfare of rural communities. However, we often find that government programs are experiencing obstacles. Even though they touch the community, many of these programs are no longer compatible with the actual concept. Therefore, the economic empowerment efforts of the village community must be carried out immediately, such as the development of investment into the village. Transfer of technology and management should the main goal of being managed professionally and commercially. It also cannot be separated from the problem of developing human resources, which implies the need for a change in paradigm, orientation, knowledge, skills, and behavior of the rural

communities. Thus, empowerment of rural communities is a concept of the pattern of human resource development to the level of independence, which is characterized by the presence of productivity, efficiency, and community participation.

In empowering the rural communities, a consistency is needed. It must be a conception that truly enables rural communities to survive in the current difficult economic situation. The dignity, ability, and independence that can later create a conducive atmosphere, need improvement. So, it allows rural communities to develop and strengthen their competitiveness and potential. Empowerment of rural communities must also be able to provide clear protection. Protection measures are intended to prevent unbalanced competition due to the enactment of market mechanisms and the exploitation of strong parties against weak parties. In this case, it seems that the market mechanism is difficult to implement. The village community will clearly lose in competition. They have nothing but physical power that is generally poorly trained.

The importance of such village development planning fosters an increase in all the capacity of the village-owned resources to support it in creating an increase in the capacity of each of these resources in order to become a need that must be considered. The most important elements, among them are human resources, which in this case is the village government apparatus which becomes an active implementation in the village development planning process. With the increasing capacity of village government officials in the development planning process in question, there will be positive implications for the activities and substances that result from the better process.

As an entry point for improving the capacity of village government apparatus, the flow of information and knowledge about village management, especially village development planning is crucial. Availability of adequate information and knowledge will be the starting point that supports each village apparatus to learn and develop their abilities. Therefore, real action is needed in the problem of village development planning that focuses on the capacity of the village government apparatus by providing relevant information and knowledge.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Program Patners

Timpag is a village located in Kerambitan District, Tabanan Regency. The village has experienced a development and to date consists of 13 *Banjars* (small traditional community unit), being 6 hamlets (officially administrative *banjar*) and covering 3 customary villages which are complete with *Tri Kahyangan*. Thus this brief history of the village of Timpag is certainly not as complete as the previous one. Hence, to complete the subsequent history is the task of the next generation.

The topographic condition of Timpag Village is a sloping area with an altitude of 350-500 meters above sea level, relatively moderate rainfall with administrative boundaries as follows:

North Part	Jegu Village
East Part	Desa Kesiut Village
South Part	Meliling Village
West Part	Yeh Ho River

The total area of Timpag Village is 465 Ha, which is divided into Settlement Land is 27,930 Ha, Rice Field is 330,030 Ha, Upland Latitude is 94,636 Ha, Office Land is 0,185 Ha, Other Land is 0,081 Ha. This village has a highway along 18.5 km, with details of 5 km is a district road, 13.5 km is a village road. The condition of the highway is as long as 10 km, the concrete is 3.5 Km long, the half-back is 1 km long and the land road is 1.5 km long, and is a farm road 5 km.

The population of Timpag Village based on the results of the 2014 census was 3,190 people, consisting of 1,556 male souls and 1,634 female souls, which were spread in 6 Banjar Dinas. Meanwhile, the number of households is 106 households. The population structure according to livelihood shows that the majority of the population depend their livelihoods on the agricultural sector (59.56%), other sectors that stand out in employment are trade (3.13%), home industry and processing (0.06 %), service sector (0.81%) and other sectors such as civil servants and private employees (16.64%).

The regional culture of the Timpag community is inseparable and colored by Hinduism with

the concept of "*Tri Hita Karana*" (a harmonious, balanced and harmonious relationship between humans and their God, human beings with humans and humans and their environment).

The economic structure of the Timpag community still has an agrarian pattern that focuses on the agricultural sector. In this sector the commodity that stands out as a mainstay is grain, where per hectare, farmers get yields of up to 5 tons. Some economic sectors which are classified as economic bases and prominent in addition to the agricultural sector are trade, home industry and processing as well as the tourism sector. In the trade sector, traders and farmers began to increase competitiveness, where agricultural land which was initially used for rice, little by little farmers began to switch to vegetable crops such as beans, corn, rounds, green vegetables and others. The results from these vegetables are sold in the village market and in markets in urban areas.

Peer problems faced by the Timpag Village community are:

1. The slow service process provided by the village apparatus is related to services such as arranging National Identity Cards, Family Cards, and other documents.
2. In the management of village funds the community considers the village apparatus still not transparent and accountable to the community regarding the use of the village's annual budget.
3. The village apparatus is still not able to explore the potential of the community, which is based on data and observations in the field besides being a farm based village, the potential of this village is that it can be an agricultural-based tourism destination with cool nature.
4. The solutions offered are:
5. Providing information about science and technology in the form of lectures and training on village institutional management to village secretaries and apparatus related to providing excellent service to village officials and managing village potential.
6. Interviews and questions and answers and solutions to the problems of rural farmers in increasing family income independently, in order to improve community performance.

Implementation of Activities

Community service activity at this stage includes data collection activities and the implementation of lecture activities with the theme "increasing the capacity of village apparatus through training village village management for village secretaries and apparatus to provide excellent service to the community and manage village potential". In this occasion the following activities were carried out:

Data collection

Data collection in community service activities was carried out by the method of observation, documentation, and secondary data inventory. The results of this activity are enough data to be found, where the data obtained is as a complement and support to get optimal work results and in accordance with the conditions that occur in the field.

Data Analysis

1. Preparation: the result of the preparation for community service activities is the establishment of cooperation and the establishment of communication, both among fellow teams and between teams and stakeholders. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of the village secretary and village officials and the head of the Timpag village in welcoming the arrival of the team starting from the initial assessment to map the location of service, the location and place of service, as well as further coordination for the maturation of work plans and preparing the venue for lectures and other technical administrations as supporting the intended activities
2. Implementation. The implementation of the community service activities in Timpag Village went well and smoothly with the following sequence of events:

The activity began with the opening and remarks from the Village Head and from the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at Universitas Warmadewa. In this activity, the community service team conducted a lecture with the theme "Increasing the Capacity of the Village Apparatus through Training Village Management for Secretaries and Village Officials to Provide Excellent Service to the Community and Managing Village Potential Based on Agricultural Tourism" by presenting additional speakers namely:

- a. Nyoman Wirya, S.Sos (Member of the Commission IV of the Regional Representative Council

of Bali Province).

- b. I Komang Gede Sanjaya, S.E., M.M (Deputy Regent of Tabanan).
- c. Dr. Drs. A. A. Gede Oka Wisnumurti, M.Si (Academics/Chairperson of the KORPRI Welfare Foundation of Bali Province).
- d. Community service team.

The activity continued with a lecture, the first was by the Deputy Regent of Tabanan related to how the village apparatus was able to map the potential of the village owned and how the village officials carried out village governance in providing excellent service to the community, and submitting financial use reports to the public in a transparent and accountable manner. Then the second session of the lecture was given by the Member of the Commission IV of the Regional Representative Council of Bali Province which discussed more about the Village Law and how village heads increased village income by exploring the village's potential and improving the quality of human resources in the village. After that the last speaker was the Chairperson of the KORPRI Welfare Foundation of Bali Province conveying the master plan for managing village potential, how village leaders were able to see opportunities and explore village potential as an effort to increase village income and independence in running village governance.

The last is the Community Service Team giving delivery of post-tests to all participants. Submission of the post test was conducted to find out the knowledge of the participants, in this case the village secretary and village officials, on the theme of the activities to be carried out. After all presenters delivered the material, the event continued with discussion sessions conducted in an integrated manner. The discussion took place actively and enthusiastically. Most participants of the activity asked questions or asked for more in-depth explanations about the topics of village development planning that they had done in each agency.

After the discussion session was held and was considered to have sufficiently satisfied the participants of the event, the event continued with the provision of post-tests to participants. Post-tests were carried out smoothly and carried out enthusiastically. This Post Test is useful to see changes in knowledge that occur in participants of the activity.

Finally, after the post-test was completed, the activity was closed by the Head of the Timpag Village and the Chairperson of the Community Service Activities Coordinator. From the observation and analysis of scoring and analysis qualitatively, the participants of this activity in Timpang Village have mastered the knowledge of village development planning and how to provide excellent service to the community by village secretaries and village officials and how to manage village potential based on agricultural tourism.

III. CONCLUSION

From the implementation of these activities, it is obtained that there are several supporting and inhibiting factors that influence the smooth running of the community service activities. The supporting factors include the passion and expectation of the participants to take part in the activity. With this interest, the speakers get the convenience of developing the knowledge capacity of each of them.

In addition, it is also identified that there are inhibiting factors that need to be anticipated if similar activities are to be carried out in the future. One of the factors referred to is that more technical activities in the form of tutorials for participants have not been implemented. More technical tutorial activities can actually improve practical skills that village officials should indeed have.

Based on the analysis of the activities carried out, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. The concept of village institutional management and the outline of the content of its policies in the rules of government of the Republic of Indonesia have been successfully grasped by village secretaries and village officials from two program partners namely Serangan Village, South Denpasar District, Denpasar City and Timpag Village, Kerambitan District, Tabanan Regency.
2. Normative mechanisms and rules in village institutional management have been understood by village secretaries and village officials from two program partners, namely Serangan Village, South Denpasar District, Denpasar City and Timpag Village, Kerambitan District, Tabanan

Regency

3. The position of village community participation in village institutional management activities has been understood by village secretaries and village officials from two program partners, namely Serangan Village, South Denpasar District, Denpasar City and Timpag Village, Kerambitan District, Tabanan Regency.
4. The role of village secretaries and village officials in improving life skills, skills and professionalism of village officials in providing excellent service to the community has been understood.
5. The "Master Plan" utilizing village potential has been understood so that both the village apparatus and the community are able to obtain better results for the common good.
6. A few recommendable suggestions based on the results of this study are:
7. More technical training activities need to be carried out, so that the capacity of village institutional management can be mastered more thoroughly.

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